

PADEREWSKI SEES CALAMITY IN VILNA

But Gives Up Plan to Go There and Urge Zeligowski to Evacuate City.

LEAGUE CAN DO NOTHING

He Also Pleads for Patience With Poland by His American Friends.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 18. Ignace Jan Paderewski, former Premier of Poland, has been here as Poland's representative on the Council of the League of Nations, but he feels that the position in which he has been placed by the action of the Polish Gen. Zeligowski in taking Vilna not only has rendered his personal position with France and with the League of Nations almost impossible but has left his Polish fatherland, to which he has sacrificed all his personal affairs, in a position where even the fate of the nation is uncertain.

In an interview with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD Paderewski said he had decided not to return to Poland when he had already announced that his mission here on the league council was useless in view of the Vilna fiasco.

"I had intended to leave immediately to resign as Poland's representative with the League of Nations because of the uselessness of trying to resolve the question by the means at hand," he said. "I intended to go to Vilna in person to see if I could induce Zeligowski to withdraw by means of what personal influence I possess among the Poles and Lithuanians. Then I received word from Warsaw that I could do more here for my country by keeping in touch with Leon Bourgeois, president of the league council, and with the council. For that reason I changed my plans at the last moment and will remain here indefinitely until the lot of my poor country is decided."

"The Vilna affair is nothing less than a calamity. Not only is it a calamity for me, but for Poland as well. There seems to be at the moment no way out. The situation is not like that at Fiume, where the invasion was a matter of politics. At Vilna it is a case of men taking their own homes."

"These men, moreover, were the first men to take up the defence of Warsaw against the Bolsheviks, and for that reason it is impossible to ask the Polish troops to attack them to force them to leave Vilna. Furthermore, the announcement in the Polish Diet that no foreign troops were permitted to intervene in the situation is a warning to Lithuania that any attempt by Lithuania would mean a bloody war in Eastern Europe."

"I have given my life to advance the interests of Poland, and just hoped the nation was becoming a real factor in the world, and now I see the nation running true to form with elements within creating a situation such as to place in jeopardy our national existence. I don't see what the League of Nations can do. The only possible cure for the situation is time and patience, and that is why I am remaining here to see if I can calm the Council of the League, and help remedy the matter. The league has no forces to force Zeligowski from Vilna, and if there were, I don't see how Poland could tolerate it under the circumstances."

"As a friend of the United States, and almost an American, I trust my friends, the Americans, will bear with me and my country while they attempt to solve their difficulties."

Paderewski had tears in his eyes as he talked to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD, and seemed to feel it doubtful if it was plain to be seen that the whole matter was very near to his heart.

Premier Is Sure France Will Recover in 30 Years

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Premier Leygues, in receiving a delegation from the Anglo-American Press Association to-day, said he had perfect confidence that France would recover from the effects of the war, although he believed that complete recovery would take from twenty-five to thirty years.

"France does not need any propaganda," he informed the newspaper men. "She only asks you to report faithfully her thoughts and actions."

LONDON POLICE BATTLE RIOTERS

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consider the entire question of unemployment.

The Government, he added, had made a more liberal and generous provision for post-war employment than any country in Europe at the expense of the very overburdened taxpayers. Further, the Government had formulated a definite plan for unemployed former service men, which he said would be communicated to Parliament forthwith. The Premier said he considered that the rich portions of London ought to shoulder their share of this burden.

The Premier explained that the Government had proposed certain schemes to the London County Council and had promised to find half of the funds if London would find the other half in order to alleviate unemployment during the winter. He suggested that former service men might be employed in building much needed houses if the building trades unions were willing to relax their rules and admit ex-service men.

BRITISH MINE STRIKE CRIPPLES INDUSTRY

Another Million Laborers to Be Out by Week End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 18.

The first advantage in the great labor struggle in Great Britain was gained by the miners to-day when the thermometer dropped twenty-four degrees in as many hours. The sharp cold spell now on and which is in distinct contrast to the balmy weather which marked the negotiations between the Government and the miners' representatives for several weeks, necessitates fires in homes and is certain to make heavy demands on the limited fuel supply here.

A million coal miners are idle, all coal pits on the British Isles are closed down and a million workers in other trades will be involved before this week is out if the strike lasts that long.

The struggle now depends on developments within the next three days, when the railroad men and the transport workers, who, with the miners, constitute the triple alliance of labor, will meet to decide on what action that will take in connection with their fellow members in the triple alliance. Meanwhile Parliament will reassemble to-morrow.

Labor leaders here are known to be anxious for a quick settlement of the coal strike, as they fear widespread unemployment and difficulty in restraining their men if the miners are forced to settle down to a long test of strength. However, these labor leaders disclaim any "fight to a finish" between capital and labor.

Alarming reports are coming in from points outside of London. Sheffield reports that 8,000 there will be without employment by next Saturday, owing to lack of fuel, while reports from Swansea, one of the most important copper smelting centres in the world, say that 20,000 workers already are idle and that

by next Saturday these figures will be swelled to 100,000. The largest steel works in Llanelli are closed and fifty iron and steel plants in Glasgow must close in a few days. More than 30,000 workers in South Wales will be laid off before the end of this week.

Docks and shipping also are crippled, and at Plymouth alone 500 dock workers already are idle, thousands are without employment along the Bristol Channel and the Fleetwood fishing industry is at a standstill. Many vessels are held up in the Tyne and the Swansea coal shipping is suspended. The cotton industry is similarly hard hit, 20,000 workers being idle in Bolton and 40 per cent. of the spindles stopped in Blackburn.

Hoarders have been warned that if they do not behave they will again feel the stern hand of the Defence of the Realm Act, which operated so successfully in war time. The British have great respect for this act, and there has been very little attempt here to buy up large stocks of food.

Apparently the only irritation on the part of the miners reported so far was shown in despatches from South Wales, where the executive committee of the miners has called a meeting for next Friday to consider recommendations. If the strike is not settled by the end of the month they will urge the advisability of withdrawing all men from the collieries of Great Britain, which, if done, probably will mean that the mines will be ruined.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Although the miners in some districts appear to have entered the strike in a half-hearted manner there is no sign of any break in the ranks of the men. Nor is there indication of any mediation growing out of to-day's various conferences, all parties apparently awaiting the reassembling of Parliament to-morrow.

There is an unconfirmed report to-night that the Government intends to offer the miners a compromise of one shilling per shift advance, provided they accept submission of the whole dispute to an independent tribunal.

Liverpool and Manchester announce the impending suspension of the tramway services, and among the minor effects of the strike is the countermanding of public social functions. Already the visit of the Prince of Wales to the city on Wednesday has been rescheduled, and it is announced that the pageant, which was to have been a feature of the Lord Mayor's show, entitled "The Makers of London," has been abandoned.

Frank Hodges of the miners' union has issued a statement giving minute figures intended to prove that the miners' wages since 1914 have not advanced commensurate with the advance in the cost of living.

REDS SNOWED UNDER AT AUSTRIAN POLLS

Communist Party Fails to Carry a Single Assembly District.

CLERICALS NOW CONTROL

Have Lead of Eleven Votes, 74 to Social Democrats 63.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The Christian Socialists, or Clerical party, constituting all the conservative factions in Austrian politics from democratic to monarchist, were victorious in the elections for the new National Assembly yesterday. Partial returns give them a lead of eleven in the Assembly, they having seventy-four seats to the Social Democrats' sixty-three. This means an entire shift of political power in Austria. The Pan-German (Grosser Deutsche) party also seems to have made gains.

One of the factors in the election was the heavy vote against the Socialists cast by working women. The Bourgeois party elected its leader, Count Czernin, and one other member.

The Communist party entered the campaign as an independent organization for the first time in Austrian politics. It made a poor showing, however, failing to carry a single district. The results of the elections appear to many competent observers to put an end to any Bolshevik danger in Austria.

In Vienna the Christian Socialists made greater gains than any other party. They elected sixteen members, against eleven in the old Assembly, while the Social Democrats obtained twenty-eight, a loss of four. The Pan-

German elected three members, as compared with two in the old Assembly. Both the Jewish Nationalists and the Czechs failed to elect a member. The old Assembly was constituted as follows: Social Democrats, on whose side were grouped all the radical elements in Austrian politics, 51; Christian Socialists, 73; Grosser Deutsche (the Centre), 21.

JUGO-SLAVS REJECT AUSTRIAN PROTEST

Belgrade Turns Deaf Ear to Objection by Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—Belgrade refuses to entertain Austria's protest against the occupation by the Jugo-Slavs of the plebiscite zone, according to an announcement issued to-day by the Foreign Office.

Anton Trumbitch, the Foreign Minister, the statement says, informed the Austrian Charge d'Affaires that he did not recognize Austria in the matter, which was solely between the Jugo-Slavs and the Council of Ambassadors.

MOSCOW REVOLT STORY DISCLAIMED BY BERLIN

German Officials Say They Didn't Start Reports.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Official quarters have no knowledge of reported revolts in Moscow and the invasion of the Kremlin, by stated in recent Zurich despatches claiming to be based on an announcement of the German Foreign Ministry. The Ministry categorically denies responsibility for the reports and states that no information is in its possession corroborative of the reported disorders.

SEEKS CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA

W. A. Vanderlip Reported Acting for Bankers Here.

REVAL, Estonia, Oct. 18.—It is reported here that Washington A. Vanderlip of Hollywood, Cal., who is in Russia, is endeavoring to secure coal concessions from the Russians in Kamchatka and mineral concessions elsewhere on behalf of Western bankers.

WRANGEL ADVANCING NORTH OF CRIMEA

By the Associated Press.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 18.—Gen. Wrangel, according to an official communication issued at his headquarters to-day, is continuing the offensive north of the Tauride. He is reported to have defeated considerable Bolshevik forces in the region of Goniopol and Vondjen-skole. Three thousand prisoners were taken in the Orskhov region. Gen. Wrangel's troops, the communiqué adds, are advancing in the vicinity of Apostolovo.



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TALES OF RICORO

I climbed out and found a horse-shoe, with its nails driven clean through the tire!

"Well, I didn't think there was much luck in horse-shoes then—and still less when I remembered I had used the last spare on the car. There was nothing to do but to sit and smoke till somebody came along and gave me a lift to a 'phone. And then—I found I didn't have a cigar! Horse-shoes?—Luck?—Bosh!

"After a while a farmer came along in a buggy, and I explained my plight. 'Hop in,' he said, and then—'Say—you didn't happen to find a horse-shoe around here, did you? Gin'ral Pershing here, dropped a shoe on the way to town, and

"So you're the man whom I can thank for this, are you?' I interrupted. Then the humor of it struck me, and I said—'Well, the least you can do is to give me a cigar!'

"Tickled to death!' he laughed. 'Guess I owe you one!'

"I lighted up the cigar he gave me and—well, it was a wonder!

"'Gee,' I exclaimed. 'When you can afford cigars like this, why don't you lock General Pershing in the stable and buy a Rolls Royce?'

"'Cause I might run over a horse-shoe!' he chuckled.

"And anyway these Ricoros are only 11¢ at United!'

"'Eleven cents!' I shouted! 'Giddap, General Pershing—next stop is United!'

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Ricoro—The Lucky Smoke!

"Horse shoes!—They're the luckiest things in the world!" declared the motorist, as he snipped the end off a Ricoro. "I have reason to know!"

"I was coming down the state road, miles from any house, when 'Bang!' went my right rear tire.

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